Ample facilities were afforded by Government for the spread of literacy among these classes. The following statistics relating to the progress of education among certain typical classes will furnish interesting reading. The figures cover only recognised institutions.

Caste or Religion.	1085.	1089.	1092.	1093.
Malayala Brahmins ...	796	911	1,246	1,467
Ezhavas	24,502	23,895	45,429	51,114
Pulayas ...	2,392	2,017	10,913	17,753
Mahomedans	10,200	4,853	9,558	11,106
Parayas	1,729	1,097	4,955	6,795

As many as 2,048 schools had children of the depressed classes attending them, of which more than 1,000 schools admitted Pulaya and Paraya pupils for the first time in 1093, without any appreciable opposition from caste Hindus. The number of Ezhava girls under instruction was 5,267 and as many as 196 schools were open to them. The appointment of a Mahomedan inspecting officer was sanctioned. A Mahomedan Girls' school was opened at Pulankudiyirippu and women teachers were appointed in the Mahomedan Girls' schools at Kottar and Tiruvitamkode. Malayala Brahmin girls were also attending schools in larger numbers. Half-fee concessions under the Code have been extended to Maravas and Kaniyars.

39. Technical Education.—The number of recognised technical schools rose from 26 to 41 and their strength from 1,029 to 1,747. 33 of these were aided schools. The industries taught are weaving, embroidery, coir-making, matting, basket-making, rattan work, sugar manufacture, sundry works on ivory, horn, etc., fibre work and carpentry. The experiment initiated in 1092 of providing an industrial side to certain higher grade Vernacular schools worked well and there is a growing demand for similar provision in other schools.

40. Expenditure.—The gross expenditure on education rose from Rs. 20,65,254 to Rs. 22,21,674, as already stated, showing an increase of 7·5 per cent. The receipts amounted to Rs. 5,65,343 and the net expenditure to Rs. 16,56,331, giving an average of about annas 7½ per head of population. The net expenditure on English school education was Rs. 60,996, while that on Vernacular school education was Rs. 11,63,504. More than 70 per cent. of the net expenditure was thus incurred on primary education."

V. After the Address in English was read, copies of the Address, of the Administration Report for 1093 M. E., of the Memoranda of Subjects and of the Report on the Administration of the Agriculture and Fisheries Department for 1093 M. E., in English and in Malayalam, were distributed among the Members.

VI. Before adjourning the Assembly for the day, the Dewan presented, at the request of Mr. J. Pryde, the Assistant Recruiting Officer for Travancore, a gold medal to one Kunjuraman and a silver medal to one John in recognition of the good work done by them in connection with recruiting in the State. Sankara Pillai, to whom also a silver medal was to have been presented, was absent. Of these, the gold medal was awarded by Mr. C. Raman Tampi, B. A. & B. L., High Court Vakil, Quilon, and the two silver medals by Mr. T. K. Madhavan, Editor, *Desabhimani*, Quilon.

The Assembly adjourned at 1-15 P. M., to meet again the next day.

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